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## Carter and Brezhnev Sign SALT-2

### President Flies Home To Address Congress

By Hedrick Smith

VIENNA, June 18 (NYT) — President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, today signed a strategic arms limitation treaty for the 1980s and Mr. Carter flew home immediately to address Congress and urge approval of the agreement to sustain the momentum of the weapons-control process.

After the formal signing in the grand ballroom of the Hofburg Palace, the former Austrian imperial palace, Mr. Carter reached out to shake Mr. Brezhnev's hand, the two leaders embraced, and, to rising applause, the Soviet president kissed Mr. Carter's cheeks, Russian-style.

"This has been an event long-awaited," the Soviet Communist Party leader declared. He said that the new treaty, known as SALT-2, "goes far beyond SALT-1," the first nuclear arms control agreement, signed in Moscow seven years ago, both in imposing equal numerical ceilings and limits on qualitative improvements in strategic weaponry.

A decade of U.S.-Soviet negotiations, Mr. Carter responded, had taught that "a nuclear arms competition without shared rules, and without verifiable limits, and without a continuing dialogue, would be an invitation to disaster." With an obvious eye on opponents and critics of the treaty in the Senate, he added: "We cannot interrupt nor endanger this process."

Mr. Brezhnev and his delegation returned to Moscow tonight, Tass said.

The treaty signed today embodies the concept of strategic parity, limiting both sides within six months to 2,400 and later to 2,250 nuclear delivery vehicles — bombers and missiles — and takes the first step toward restraining arms modernization by limiting each side to one new missile. But as Mr. Carter noted, it does not halt the arms race because it permits significant expansion in the numbers of warheads and continuation of current programs for improving existing weapons.

The one significant change negotiated here was a more explicit acknowledgment from Mr. Brezhnev that the Soviet Union would not step up the production rate of 30 per year of its TU-22M bomber, known as the Backfire in the West. This switch came yesterday morning, U.S. officials disclosed, after Mr. Carter had said that a more generally worded assurance given on Saturday was not satisfactory.

The signing ceremony this morning, with the two men sitting side by side in blue suits on aqua-colored silk-upholstered chairs, climaxed the first U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in 4½ years. They agreed to more regular meetings in the future, perhaps each year, although no dates were set, U.S. officials said.

Although the treaty had been prearranged and the two leaders made little visible progress on other issues, they both pronounced their "mutual satisfaction" with the three days of talks here. Personally, they got along well and SALT-2, they said, helps promote "the deepening of détente."

Other participants suggested that after more than two troubled years since Mr. Carter took office, the low-key, common-sense candor of the Vienna talks had helped put U.S.-Soviet relations back on a more even keel although these sessions did not resolve tough and persistent differences over how to deal with problem areas in Africa, Asia and the Middle East or even about force reductions in Europe.

After the documents were signed, Mr. Brezhnev spoke briefly, calling the treaty a major step forward in improving U.S.-Soviet relations and praising Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov for their special contributions to the treaty.

And he drew a broad smile from Mr. Carter when he added lightly, "President Carter and I have also had to do a good deal of work."

In response, Mr. Carter spoke of the importance of "a more watchful course, even a small careful shift" of policy in preventing war and then dealt with the psychological importance of reducing mutual suspicions through arms control.

"Here today, as we set very careful limits on our power, we draw boundaries around our fears of one another," he said. "As we begin to



President Brezhnev gives President Carter a kiss on the cheek after signing ceremony.

### Economic Plans Fail

## Hua Says China Must Retrench

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 18 (NYT) — Hua Guofeng, China's Communist Party chairman and premier, admitted today that economic plans he put forward only last year had been too ambitious and that the country must now undergo years of economic readjustment.

economic situation as a whole in the past 10 years and more."

Among the claims Mr. Hua made were a jump of 7.8 percent last year in grain output, to 304.75 million, the biggest gain in farm production in years. The figure was well above the total of 293 million tons Peking initially reported last winter and the estimate of 290 million tons made by most foreign specialists.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Malaysia Softens Threat Against Refugees

By Henry Kamm

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 18 (NYT) — Malaysia in effect withdrew today its threats of last Friday to force the 75,000 Vietnamese refugees in camps in this country back onto the sea, and to shoot on sight any newcomers nearing its shores.

The threats were made in informal comments to reporters by Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. Without disavowing Mr. Mahathir's remarks, the government made public a long message from Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in response to a request by Mr. Waldheim for clarification of Mr. Mahathir's threats.

Mr. Mahathir was reported to have told Malaysian reporters that his remarks were misrepresented. But several professional observers believe that, whether Mr. Mahathir overstated his brief or was misquoted, Malaysia intended through his remarks and today's declarations to heighten the sense of urgency among Western countries that are the refugees' final destinations.

Malaysia is believed to be capitalizing on intensifying concern throughout the West over the fate of Indochinese refugees occasioned by Thailand's repatriation at gunpoint of about 50,000 Cambodian refugees so far, to dramatize its own heavy refugee burden — which, however, following Thailand's example.

said that Malaysia had been towing away boats for a long time. He put the number of persons towed out since January at 40,459. None of these refugees had come back to Malaysia, he said.

Part of this flow was presumably absorbed by Indonesia and Thailand. But because the Thai and Indonesian totals are not as big, it must be assumed that thousands of those towed out drowned.

U.S. Haven

Malaysia has become the principal destination of boats that set out from southern Vietnam. So far this year, 48,694 refugees have entered Malaysian camps. This total is more than twice the number of departures, which was 22,957 for the same period. Since the end of the war in 1975, 117,778 Vietnamese have reached shore here, of whom 42,248 have gone on to third countries.

The United States has been the principal haven, with 23,975 immi-

grants. Prime Minister Hussein and his home affairs minister urged Mr. Waldheim to make vigorous efforts with governments to increase the number of refugees that they accept, and to speed immigration procedures.

The Malaysian leaders charged once again that receiving countries were restrictive and selective in their acceptances. Tan Sri Ghazali pointedly urged the U.S. government to remember the inscription on the base of the Statue of Liberty. "I've forgotten the precise words," he said, "but it simply means that the United States is a country for refugees."

The two leaders directed sharply critical remarks at Vietnam, which they said had "the primary responsibility and a decisive role" in resolving the problem. They called on Vietnam to regulate the outflow through legal channels, with the cooperation of the UN refugee agency, and to guard its long sea border against illegal departures.

### Control 2 Other Major Cities

## Nicaragua Rebels Seize Leon

From Agency Dispatches

MANAGUA, June 18 — Sandinista rebels today seized Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city, and were reported in virtual control of two other major northern cities. Fighting with national guardsmen continued in the south; and the rebels held large parts of Managua.

The fall of the garrison in Leon, 55 miles north of Managua, isolated government forces to a last major position on the outskirts, from where they continued to fire shells into the city.

Leon controls the highway to Chichigalpa, Chinandega and Corinto, the country's major Pacific port. The area has been cut off from telephone communications for more than a week, but refugees reported heavy fighting in Chichigalpa and Chinandega, with rebels in control of most of those two cities and the local guard garrisons bottled up in their command posts.

The Sandinistas named a five-member junta during the weekend and said that their aims were to overthrow Gen. Anastasio Somoza.

hold free elections and install a "government of international unity."

Gen. Somoza met around the clock with senior military aides in his fortified bunker in Managua. Government sources said that he was studying how to deal with the deteriorating situation.

Some guardsmen tried to flee in their underwear as the Leon command post fell yesterday. Doctors at a hospital a block away said that other guardsmen demanded at gunpoint that they turn over gowns of patients and doctors' clothing.

The rebel commander in the south, Eden Pastora, said his forces would take the city of Rivas, 30 miles north of the Costa Rican border, by tomorrow.

Aguiles Aranda Escobar, the spokesman for Gen. Somoza's 13,000 guardsmen, said that the guerrillas had taken the villages of Penas Blancas on the Costa Rican border and Sapoa, about two miles north on the Pan American Highway.

The situation continued to deteriorate in Managua, where an estimated 50,000 people jammed Red Cross centers seeking food and refuge from the fighting.

Most stores have been looted and food is scarce. Strong winds yesterday blew clouds of papers and debris from gutted stores down the streets.

## File on JFK Assassination Was Rifled by CIA Officer

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP) — The House Assassinations Committee discovered last summer that its most sensitive files had been rifled and then traced fingerprints on them to an officer of the Central Intelligence Agency, according to informed sources.

The incident involved surreptitious entry of a combination safe at the congressional committee's offices, the sources said. The safe was reserved for physical evidence of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, including the autopsy

photos, X-rays and other articles such as the so-called "magic bullet" that wounded both Kennedy and Texas Gov. John Connally.

Apparently, nothing had been taken, but, the sources said, there was no doubt that the files in the safe had been tampered with. For instance, they said, the autopsy photos of the head shot that killed Kennedy had been taken out of their ship cases and were left in disarray inside the three-drawer safe.

"I looked as though someone had just run out," one source said.

After several inquiries by a reporter, the CIA acknowledged that it has dismissed the individual in question, but indicated that it plans no further action.

"We're satisfied that it was just a matter of curiosity [on the CIA officer's part]," said spokesman Herbert Hetu.

Asked whether it might have been a matter of conscious CIA spying on the congressional committee, Mr. Hetu replied, "Good Lord, no."

The unauthorized entry was discovered when committee staffers arrived at work one morning last summer, probably last July, sources said.

"Blakely [the House committee's chief counsel, Robert Blakely] was told: 'right away,'" one source recounted. "Only three or four people were supposed to have access to that safe. And I understand that one of them said he'd looked it the night before."

Fingerprint experts from the District of Columbia Police Department were called in. By then, someone had had the documents rearranged neatly; so that there were other prints on them and on the safe. But the committee reportedly had fingerprint records of everyone who worked there, both those with access to the safe and those who had no business being there.

Unauthorized Set

Sources said the only unauthorized set of prints the police found belonged to Regis Blahut, a CIA liaison officer who had been detailed to assist the committee with the CIA records it needed for its investigations.

"His fingerprints were all over the place," one source reported. "On the photos, inside the safe and on all sorts of different packages." Particularly telling, another source said, was that the prints were on the CIA records it needed for its investigations.

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## Guinea: Obstinate, Consistent Rule

By David Lamb

CONAKRY, Guinea — President Ahmed Sekou Toure emerged from his palace, cigarette in hand, his white cap perched jauntily on his head. He is a big, handsome man, and he walked with long, hurried strides down the stone steps.

For 21 years — no other African leader has lasted as long — Mr. Toure has ruled Guinea with an iron hand, crushing his enemies, organizing his people, sacrificing all for the revolution that he believes will one day lift this country out of the bondage of poverty, ignorance and disease.

So far, visible accomplishments are few but Mr. Toure — an uncompromising and apparently honest man once known as the enfant terrible of French-speaking Africa — has, for better or worse, done it his way, and in doing so has managed a remarkable feat: he has survived.



Sekou Toure

"I don't know what people mean when they call me the bad child of Africa," Mr. Toure, 57, said. "Is it that they consider us unbending in the fight against imperialism, against colonialism? If so, we can only be proud to be called headstrong. Our wish is to remain a child of Africa unto our death."

At the base of the steps, near his Renault sedan, Mr. Toure paused. His entourage of Cabinet ministers and aides paused, too. An honor guard snapped to attention, a bugle was sounded and eight security men kicked the starter-pedals on their BMW motorcycles.

The cavalcade moved out of the palace grounds with Mr. Toure at the wheel of the lead car. Along the streets of this unsightly capital the peasants stood three-deep, applauding the man they had learned to respect and fear. Mr. Toure acknowledged them with waves of his white handkerchief.

At the port, the horns of many ships blared in anticipation of the presidential visit. Suddenly, Mr. Toure made a quick, unexpected turn to the left. His motorcycle escort, unprepared, sped off in the wrong direction and Mr. Toure chorched with delight. His aides laughed too, for these are relaxed and comparatively happy times in this West African republic long noted for its isolation, repression and economic stagnation.

"No," Mr. Toure said, "there is no new orientation here. The rights of Guineans have always been safeguarded and Guinea has never aligned itself with the politics of another country. Guinea has tried, and will continue to try, to preserve its individuality. For us, following blindly is the final step in the complete loss of personality."

Understandably, though, Guinea has done a turnaround. The fearful days of political torture and execution are over, for now at least, and political arrests have ceased. The notorious prison at Camp Boiro, according to diplomatic sources, has been emptied of all but about 100 noncriminal inmates. Amnesty has been extended to Guineans in exile and 100,000 or more of them have returned home — although more than 1 million Guineans remain in exile for political or economic reasons.

The alliance with the Soviet Union has soured, and the bitter estrangement with France gave way to warm embraces when French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing visited Conakry last December.

For the first time in nearly a decade, this country, about the size of Oregon, is no longer at odds with its neighbors. Conakry's Independence Hotel, long deserted, buzzes with Western businessmen exploring Guinea's invitation to foreign investors.

"We would like to cooperate with the West on a basis of equal footing and mutual respect," Mr. Toure said. "Guinea is aware of her vast economic potential — whose exploitation requires capital which we lack. This is where the West, in a spirit of sincere and loyal cooperation, can play a dynamic role in Guinea within the framework of profitable cooperation for both."

Mr. Toure probably would not have broken relations with France had he been assured of receiving the respect he demands. But in 1958, De Gaulle gave France's African colonies a choice: continued association with France and the financial support that went with it — \$17 million a year in Guinea's case — or independence.

Of the 13 colonies, only Guinea opted for immediate independence and De Gaulle stormed back to Paris from Conakry, canceling a planned dinner with Mr. Toure.

Paris announced that all French functions announced that all French functions

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### John Sentences

#### Five to Prison As Spies for East

DUESSELDORF, June 18 (UPI) — Lothar and Renate Lutze were found guilty today of committing treason by stealing thousands of pages of NATO and West German military secrets and transmitting them to East Germany. They were sentenced to 12 and 6 years in prison, respectively.

The state court found an accomplice of the couple, Juergen Wiesel, guilty of stealing secrets and accepting bribes. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Frank and Christina Gerstner, East German couple sent to West Germany to guide and pay three spies, also were found guilty of treason and were sent to prison for seven years.

The divorced wife of Mr. Wiesel, Julia, who copied documents that are taken out of the Defense Ministry by her husband and acted as courier, was given a 22-month suspended sentence.

### To Our Readers

Because of mechanical difficulties, yesterday's press run of the International Herald Tribune could not be completed. The IHT apologizes to its readers for any inconvenience.

### Lee Confers in Britain

LONDON (UPI) — Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and a team of ministers and advisers today began three days of talks with the British government.



## 'The Jody and Leonid Show'

## Rival SALT Press Aides Spar in Vienna

By Terence Smith  
VIENNA, June 18 (UPI) — U.S.-Soviet summit meetings have always been part theater and by far the most popular performances at this gathering have been the nightly press conferences given jointly by Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, and his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Zamyatin, who have been playing in packed houses in the Hofburg Palace.

There, beneath the crystal chandeliers and gold leaf of the palace opera house, more than 2,000 reporters from around the world have gathered each evening for an hour of questions and answers heavily laced with propaganda and polemics.

The ostensible purpose is for the two spokesmen to provide details of the day's meetings between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. But Mr. Zamyatin, a tough-talking, unflappable veteran of many such encounters, has not been able to resist slipping in a few jibes at U.S. policy, while Mr. Powell, his sense of competition aroused, has joined the political minuet without hesitation.

The Eastern European reporters, especially those from the official Soviet news agencies, have chimed in with questions designed to win points with the Politburo, and Western correspondents have let their views show as well.

## Open Laughter

On Saturday night, for example, the Westerners broke into open laughter when Mr. Zamyatin quoted Mr. Brezhnev as expressing "his hope and also his confidence that our legislature, the Supreme Soviet," would ratify the strategic arms limitation agreement.

When the laughing subsided, Mr. Zamyatin continued in his dry, archly-superior manner: "I hear laughter, but I ascribe this laughter to lack of knowledge about the Soviet structure."

This produced another round of hooting. Asked to comment, Mr. Powell paused for dramatic effect and then said dryly: "I was just checking my notes. I don't believe the president of the United States had very much to say about the ratification process, except to thank President Brezhnev for his explanation of the process of the Soviet Union."

The two spokesmen continued their verbal jousting at last night's briefing. Asked by a Pravda correspondent if he agreed with the pessimistic prognosis for the summit published by a U.S. columnist, Mr. Powell looked over at Mr. Zamyatin and said:

"I'm happy to say that of the many burdens I have to bear, one of them is not being responsible for what is published in American newspapers." Then, after a slight

## Venice Rejects Separation Bid

VENICE, June 18 (UPI) — Residents of this lagoon resort city voted almost 3-1 today against proposals to separate its administration from that of its mainland suburb Mestre.

Final returns in the non-binding, consultative referendum were 153,346 votes against separation and 59,193 in support. Those backing separation of the Venice government from Mestre, united under Mussolini in 1926, argued that Venice could best control pollution and restore its artistic heritage with a separate administration.

The Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists were united in opposing the proposal, saying the industrial sector of Mestre provided Venice with employment and kept the tourist resort economically alive.

## Hua Says China Stretched Economic Plans Too Far

(Continued from Page 1)  
income from work in their collective undertakings, he added.

But Mr. Hua made no reference to reports that two other senior party leaders last month had told a high-level meeting in Peking that about 100 million Chinese did not have enough to eat and the ration of factory workers were inadequate to sustain hard labor.

It was Mr. Hua himself, at the last full session of the National People's Congress in February of last year, who enunciated the grandiose goals which now are to be retracted. At the time, he called for carrying out 120 major construction projects by 1985, including 10 iron and steel complexes, and raising grain output to 400 million tons and steel production from 31 million tons to 60 million tons.

SALES  
NINA RICCI  
BOUTIQUE

39, avenue Montaigne  
17, rue François-I<sup>er</sup>  
29, avenue George-V

Wednesday, 20th,  
21st and 22nd June  
from 10:00 a.m.  
to 6:30 p.m.

pause, he added: "I sympathize with my colleague on that point."

In answer to another question, the two spokesmen got into a long, ideological duel about which side was devoting more funds to the buildup of forces in Europe. When Mr. Zamyatin completed a peroration about U.S. aggressiveness in that theater and elsewhere, Mr. Powell cut in to say with a grin: "Now you can see what makes the problem so difficult."

## Major Provisions of SALT Treaty

VIENNA, June 18 (UPI) — The major provisions of the SALT-2 treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union:

- A ceiling of 2,250 strategic missiles or bombers for both sides by the end of 1981. Both sides must be down to 2,400 within six months of the treaty going into effect.
- Within the ceiling, no more than 1,320 missiles and bombers may be equipped with multiple warheads or Cruise missiles. Within that subceiling, there will be no more than 1,200 land-based, sea-based or air-to-surface ballistic missiles. Within that subceiling, no more than 820 land-based ICBMs with multiple warheads will be permitted.
- The Russians are to dismantle 270 strategic missiles to get down to the initial 2,400 ceiling.
- The Russians are to stop production and deployment of the SS-16 strategic missile.
- Both sides may construct and deploy a single new type of strategic missile.
- Both sides accept limits on the number of warheads they can place on their new missile — no more than 10 on a land-based strategic missile, no more than 14 on a sea-based missile.
- Cruise missiles carried on heavy bombers would not be limited in range, but other Cruise missiles (launched from the ground or ships or tactical fighters) are limited to a range of 366 miles.
- A treaty banning anti-ballistic missile systems, signed in 1972, remains in effect.
- A protocol to the main agreement restricts both sides from deploying land-based mobile ICBMs, sea-launched and ground-launched strategic Cruise missiles and ICBMs carried aloft in aircraft until after Dec. 31, 1981.
- The agreement will be monitored by U.S. and Soviet spy satellites and other intelligence means.
- A Backfire letter in which the Russians agree not to deploy the swing-wing Backfire bomber against the United States at Arctic bases, nor increase its current production beyond the present rate, judged by the United States to be 30 per year.

## Carter and Brezhnev Sign Strategic Arms Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

themselves to seek another arms agreement, SALT-3, in which they would seek significant and substantial reductions of their offensive arsenals and would try to set further qualitative restrictions on new weaponry.

Although the Americans had come here hoping to win Soviet approval for some specific lower ceilings as targets for the negotiations, the Russians were not ready even to commit themselves formally to begin the SALT-3 talks until SALT-2 is ratified and takes effect.

The health of the 72-year-old Soviet leader, who stumbled several times during the meetings here and closed his eyes in apparent fatigue during Mr. Carter's brief statement this morning, seemed to have curtailed the scope and duration of the talks. He was a far less ebullient and active figure than he had been in previous encounters with U.S. presidents in 1972, 1973 and 1974, although U.S. negotiators said that at times he was lively and animated speaker during the talks here.

He and Mr. Carter held only one extended private meeting — for 90 minutes this morning at the U.S. Embassy. Later, Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, reported that they had dealt with a number of issues, including human rights, for the first time here in Vienna, but he said he could not give any details.

Turning to Mr. Brezhnev, he added: "President Brezhnev, you and I both have children and grandchildren and we want them to live, and to live in peace. We have both worked hard to give our own

and our nations' children that security."

But in a joint communique, Mr. Carter won Mr. Brezhnev's public assurance that the Soviet Union, like the United States, was "not striving and will not strive for military superiority" — a statement that could help Mr. Carter win badly needed votes in his battle for Senate approval of the SALT-2 treaty.

The communique also disclosed that the two sides had completed major elements of an agreement to ban radiological weapons and had agreed on the need to work toward the elimination of obstacles to expanded trade relations, a possible allusion that Mr. Carter is preparing to seek more favored trading status for the Soviet Union after the recent upsurge in Jewish emigration.

And in a separate statement, the two leaders formally committed themselves to work toward the elimination of the subject of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union or further release of Soviet dissidents or even the delicate issue of Soviet acquiescence in U.S. flights of U-2 aircraft over Turkey to monitor Soviet compliance with the SALT-2 treaty.

Mr. Carter himself was pleased but coy about the results of the private session. Afterward, reporters asked what had come up and he replied with an air of confidence, "Lots of things. I'll see you tonight," evidently meaning that he intended to save any disclosures for his report to Congress.

The one significant change negotiated in the SALT-2 package here concerned the Soviet assurances on the Backfire bomber which has become a controversial issue in Washington because some intelligence estimates consider it a strategic bomber, fit for inclusion in SALT-2, whereas the Russians insist it is an intermediate-range weapon.

Ambassador Ralph Earl, chief U.S. SALT negotiator in Geneva, said that the United States still had some problems with the Soviet statement because it pledged not to increase "the radius of action" of the Backfire bomber — its two-way operations — whereas the Americans were concerned about limiting the bomber's range.

Some U.S. officials are concerned that the Backfire could be sent on one-way missions and then land in Cuba. The U.S. position, Mr. Earl said, was that Washington was free to take up with the Russians any change that violated Mr. Brezhnev's pledge that his government "does not intend to give this airplane the capability of operating at intercontinental distances."

But he acknowledged that there was no advance assurance that Moscow would accept such protests and asserted that the American opinion then was to consider the treaty abrogated.

Other documents exchanged today gave the up-to-the-minute inventory in each side's strategic arsenals. They showed that the Soviet Union says it has 2,504 strategic missiles and bombers and must destroy 254 by Jan. 1, 1981, to comply with the SALT-2 treaty. The United States says it has 2,283 strategic missiles and bombers, and must destroy 33 mothballed B-52 bombers to comply.

**2 Die in Arkansas Blaze**  
WEST MEMPHIS, Ark., June 18 (AP) — A tanker truck loaded with 7,700 gallons of gasoline overturned and burst into flames yesterday, killing two persons.

Although the attention of the world's press may be fixed on "the Jody and Leonid show," and the fragile state of Mr. Brezhnev's health, but the Viennese have their own succession struggle under way.

Josef Taus, the leader of the opposition People's Party, which lost the recent election to the ruling Socialists of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, resigned on Wednesday, throwing the local political situation into turmoil and setting off a fierce struggle among potential successors.

This battle has dominated the local television news programs.

Although the summit has been a boon to the city's hotels and restaurants, another business-minded group has been disappointed by the misbehavior of the participants. The prostitutes of Vienna's famous red-light district have complained to the local papers that the Russians, several hundred of whom have been put up in a hotel in the district, cannot afford the going rates and are constantly badgering them for reductions.

Nor have the Americans provided much trade, several girls complained in an interview with Sunday's edition of *Kurier*, the mass-circulation daily. "Obviously, we are all too expensive for the foreigners," one girl was quoted as saying. "Considering the turnover so far, we'd do better with a convention of dentists."

Although there have been many differences expressed by the Soviet and U.S. presidents during their two days of talks, not all have concerned weighty ideological matters. On Saturday night, for example, they got into a friendly but spirited argument over whether the hunting was better in Mr. Carter's Georgia or Siberia, where Mr. Brezhnev likes to shoot big game.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, who was among the guests at the informal dinner at the U.S. Embassy and participated in the joshing, said neither side convinced the other.

"The other Russians at the dinner didn't have much to say," he said, "but they all quickly agreed that Brezhnev is a very good shot."

Fittingly, in this home of schlag and sacher torte, some of the best political commentary can be found in the window of Demel's bakery, rendered in pastry and confectioner's sugar.

The huge, edible scene shows Mr. Carter, in a U.S. Army uniform, seated across a chess table from Mr. Brezhnev, who is in a military commissar's outfit. Their fingers are missiles, as are the pawns on the table. At an adjacent table, the unmistakable figure of Metetrich, the local boy who made good at the Congress of Vienna 165 years ago, looks on with a bemused, slightly pained expression.

## Uganda Assembly Cancels Session in Dispute With Lule

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 18 (UPI) — A crisis within Uganda's new government emerged into the open today when the country's new parliament canceled its first public session because of a dispute with President Youssef Lule.

Members of the parliament, known as the National Consultative Council, said they would meet with President Lule tomorrow in an effort to resolve the government crisis. The council has been demanding its right to ratify any political appointments made by Mr. Lule and has warned the president that, unless he complies with their wishes, the council will disassociate itself from his actions.

According to members of the council, Mr. Lule has refused to meet their demands. The president angered the council two weeks ago by announcing a significant government shakeup only two months after taking power. He did not clear the changes with the council.

## Judge in Britain Assails Motives of Thorpe Accusers

LONDON, June 18 (UPI) — A judge made a scathing attack today on the character and motives of all the major figures who accuse politician Jeremy Thorpe of conspiring to murder former male model Norman Scott.

Mr. Scott himself was the target for Judge Sir Joseph Cantley's harshest words in a day of summing up the case against Mr. Thorpe, former leader of the Liberal Party, and three co-defendants.

"He is a crook," the judge said of Mr. Scott. "He's a liar. He's a fraud. He's a sponger. He's a parasite" who had "a warped personality." Judge Cantley added, "He, like so many other people, has made quite a lot of money out of this," and like others of Mr. Thorpe's accusers, stands to make quite a lot more.

Judge Cantley told the jury they were trying "a rather bizarre and surprising case." One of its most disturbing aspects, he said, was "checkbox journalism" on the part of British newspapers and book publishers who have bought stories or books from witnesses against Mr. Thorpe and the other three defendants.

Peter Bessell, the key prosecution witness, was "offered a share of the spoils" if he produced "an adequately sensational book" on the case, the judge said.

## Cape Hatteras Oil Spill

CAPE HATTERAS, N.C., June 18 (AP) — Beaches along scenic Hatteras Head were closed today as crews worked to clean up an oil spill on the Outer Banks. The spill last week left balls of tar scattered on beaches from the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse at Buxton to Duck, north of Kitty Hawk.



Nigerian UN officer Lt. Col. Alfred Gom shields his face as an Israeli guard escorts him to courthouse in Jerusalem Sunday.

## Nigerian Colonel

## Israel Arrests UN Officer As Arms Courier for PLO

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, June 18 — Israel has arrested a Nigerian officer from the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon and accused him of smuggling arms destined for the Palestinian underground.

Lt. Col. Alfred Gom was arrested on Friday when his car was involved in an accident near Jerusalem. Yesterday, a Jerusalem court ordered him held for 15 days while the smuggling charges are investigated. A civilian UN employee arrested with him, Mark Okawamkoro, was ordered held for six days.

An Israeli official said that explosives and weapons found in the colonel's car could have caused mass murder of innocent civilians in Israel. A military source said that he was carrying enough explosives for 100 bombs.

Officials said that suitcases in Col. Gom's sedan were found to contain two Italian-made Beretta submachine guns, a Kalashnikov assault rifle, 10 hand grenades, a large quantity of ammunition, 15 kilograms of TNT, 70 sticks of gelignite explosive weighing a total of seven kilograms, and 60 detonators.

Investigators said the officer told them that he had been hired by a Palestinian agent in Beirut to deliver the arms to a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization in East Jerusalem. They said Col. Gom said that he had been promised about \$50,000 to make the delivery.

## Border Reopens

Early yesterday Israel closed the border posts through which the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon obtains food and water supplies. Later in the day the Cabinet ordered the border reopened this morning, and the posts resumed work. A Cabinet spokesman said that the government would not "apply any kind of collective responsibility to the UN soldiers," but would "check with special care vehicles entering Israel from this area."

The Cabinet instructed Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Blum, to make a strong protest to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today.

Col. Gom was manpowered and information officer of the UN force headquarters at Naqura in southwestern Lebanon. His arrest was the third incident this year involving UN officers in what Israel regards as security cases.

## 'Rotten Apples'

A spokesman at the UN office in Jerusalem responsible for peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon, the Golan Heights and the Sinai expressed regret for the latest incident. Asked about the arrests of

## Toure Rules Guinea His Way — for Better or Worse

(Continued from Page 1)

tionaries would be withdrawn within two months, and Mr. Toure responded with a demand that they leave in eight days.

Although the Guineans rejoiced, Mr. Toure banned demonstrations. "This is no time for dancing," he snapped. Guinea was alone and adrift, Mr. Toure, closely associated with the French Communist Party and later the winner of a Lenin peace prize, searched for help in the West and found the doors closed.

## Soviet Aid

Only the Soviet Union seemed eager to help. It built a sports stadium, a few small office buildings and a military academy, which now stands empty. It extended the runway at the international airport and sent in military advisers and aid experts.

Mr. Toure soon became bitter over the inadequacies of Eastern aid. He still grumbles privately that the Russians are "more capitalistic than the capitalists." About all Mr. Toure has to show for his dalliance with Moscow is a debt costing Guinea an estimated \$20 million to \$25 million a year.

Among the tough bargains the Soviet Union drove was one for fishing rights: Moscow keeps 60 percent of the catch and gives the leftovers to Guinea. More imported Guinea's hankies, the raw material of aluminum, and buys the ore with

## Afraid to Speak Out

## Finnish Leaders Perplexed By Kekkonen Succession

By Werner Wiskari

HELSINKI (NYT) — With increasing concern and bitterness, Finnish political leaders are discussing in private a national problem that they feel unable to take up in public. The problem is how to prepare for a successor to 78-year-old Urho Kekkonen, Finland's president for 23 years.

The president, who has reached an unchallengeable position in Finland as a leader enjoying the complete confidence of the neighboring Soviet Union, has reacted with anger to suggestions of a successor. In addition, past attempts to suggest that someone else could run for the presidency have brought searching questions from Soviet diplomats and from Mr. Kekkonen's staunchest Finnish supporters.

Both groups have asked whether the purpose of opposing Mr. Kekkonen is to bring about a change in the foreign policy he has conducted — neutrality and friendly relations with all countries, particularly the Soviet Union.

While the current six-year presidential term is to run until early 1984, the problem of a successor is taking on a special urgency because Mr. Kekkonen's age has begun to take its toll. Finnish political leaders who meet with him report with concern that he has become increasingly subject to occasional lapses of memory, and the Finnish state television has begun to edit news films that show him making extemporaneous speeches.

Imperious Leader  
However, what are described as the "big days" apparently pre-empted, and Mr. Kekkonen continues a formidable leader — appearing taller than his 5 feet 11 inches, imperious in bearing, ever conscious of being president of Finland.

No one suggests that he is not availing himself to the fullest of the constitutional powers granted him of being solely responsible for nation's foreign policy.

He seemed also to be the president of earlier years when he demanded at the end of May of 1978 that the parliament elections of March 18 and 19 form a government or he would point a Cabinet of specialists, present coalition of Social Democrats, agrarian Centrists, the Communist-dominated Finnish People's Democratic League and the Finnish People's Party was taking June 1.

There is concern, however, of the future. Politicians have dared to begin a public discussion of what they see as a reality — this is Mr. Kekkonen's last year and that it is time to prepare regular elections after several extraordinary ones in which the president has had only nominal opposition.

Intensions in 1984  
Asked what they would do if Kekkonen should announce that would be available again in 15 when he will be 83, some politicians shake their heads and say it will be a difficult problem.

There are reports that the president said at one point recently that this is his final term, but he has made similar remarks in past years. Associates have described him wanting to continue in office enough to cement Finnish relations with whoever succeeds him, zinev, the ailing Soviet leader.

Because of the self-censorship that is practiced in Finland, leaders connected with foreign policy and the president, there is no general discussion of the succession in the press, radio or television; public scenes are unbecoming.

The present premier, Mr. Koivisto, a Social Democrat, generally regarded as the best potential candidate for president, the post-Kekkonen era and only one of the present bodes, who appears likely to garner a port from across party lines. Koivisto, who is on leave of absence as head of the Central Bank, is remaining discreetly silent.

German Quits  
EEC Assembly  
BONN, June 18 (Reuters) — West German Christian Democrat Hans Edgar Jahn, under criticism for an anti-Semitic comment in a book he wrote during the Nazi period, today resigned his European Parliament seat, only eight days after being elected.

Mr. Jahn, 68, was his party's candidate in the Christian Democratic stronghold of Lower Saxony. He said in his letter of resignation that the step was intended to save the party from harm.

important Communist staging area during the Angolan civil war. Mr. Toure has been careful not to give the impression that his encounter with the West has lessened his fervor for a revolution he once described as "Marxism in African clothes." But he shies away from such phrases now; his philosophy seems more a blend of nationalism, socialism and Islam.

In the pursuit of his revolutionary goals, Mr. Toure is single-minded and ruthless. His authority is unquestioned. His Cabinet ministers may suggest but only Mr. Toure decides. The state, the presidency and the party are all one, and politics is talked about only in whispers.

Thousands who have tried to go against the tide have been killed or imprisoned. Seventeen of Mr. Toure's Cabinet ministers have been shot or hanged or have died in detention. 18 have been "condemned to life in prison at hard labor. The death list included Diallo Telli, a former secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity.

At one time Guinea's jails were believed to hold as many as 3,000 political prisoners. Torture was commonplace.

Today, in its drive for international acceptance, Guinea is haunted by memories of that period but, according to Western and African diplomatic sources, arrests, torture and executions stopped at least two years ago. Still, several prominent figures remain in prison, including Mgr. Raymond Marie Tchidimbo, the archbishop of Conakry, who



Urho Kekkonen

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Government Files Show

# Fault Study Was Skipped in Some DC-10 Elements

By Gaylord Shaw and John Kendall

ANGELES, June 18 — The process of certifying the 0 aircraft as safe eight years before the Federal Aviation Administration allowed McDonnell Douglas to skip fault analysis of the plane's structural elements, documents

showed that the FAA last week refused a Los Angeles Times request to examine minutes of FAA certification board meetings, inspection records and fault analysis documents, saying that those files contained "proprietary data" — trade secrets, in other words. But it did release the special conditions it issued while it was considering the airworthiness of McDonnell Douglas' design of its version of the new generation of wide-body airplanes.

Most of the 30 pages of special conditions drafted by the FAA's Los Angeles regional office in 1970 through 1972 required the manufacturer to meet higher standards than then existed in federal aviation regulations.

Design of the DC-10 contains novel and unusual features, a 1970 document stated, and the "applicable airworthiness requirements do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the McDonnell Douglas DC-10 airplane."

But in two sections of the documents — dealing with the plane's power plant system — the FAA decided that the manufacturer was not required to conduct "fault analysis, component tests or simulated environmental tests" on structural elements "when the probability of failures is extremely remote" in those elements.

One in a Billion  
In the past, the FAA has defined extremely remote as meaning that the chance of failure was roughly one in a billion. The documents did not describe how it would be decided which structural elements would be covered by the exemption.

The "fail-safe philosophy" is the heart of federal regulation and certification of passenger planes. In essence, it is intended to insure that there is sufficient redundancy in design (i.e., backup systems) so that the failure of a single part of the plane does not cause a crash.

While investigators have not pinpointed the cause of the Chicago crash, officials have said that the DC-10 still should be able to fly after loss of one engine. But when the engine ripped loose, other vital parts in the wing — such as the hydraulic system — were believed to have been damaged, causing the pilot to lose control of the plane.

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MASS DEATH — Sperm whales are among 41 that beached themselves in Florence, Ore., on Saturday and died despite conservationists' efforts to move them back to sea. Scientists said the beaching of so many whales at once was rare and they were looking for an explanation. The whales ranged in length from 20 to 35 feet and weighed about 20 to 35 tons each.

## News Analysis

# U.S., Oil Industry Aggravated Shortage

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP) — The nation's gasoline shortage, by far the most severe in the world, has been aggravated by the oil industry and by a succession of misdirected policy decisions made by the White House and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

While it is hardly a comfort to millions of Americans waiting in gasoline lines daily, the origins of the crunch preceded the Iranian shutdown last year. In a sense, the shortage started with the oil glut.

Last year, months before the revolution that choked off Iranian exports, the U.S. oil industry, reeling from two years of weak prices and oversupplied markets, began reducing inventories. Eventually, oil and even gasoline inventories reached a point lower than they had been in years.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had gone nearly two years without raising world oil prices, and inventories worldwide were brimming during the first half of last year.

In the United States, however, major oil companies, upset at the prospect of continuing "soft" product prices, moved to tighten the market. They began a six-month reduction in gasoline stocks.

By June of last year the U.S. gasoline stocks had slipped to 219,660 from 272,287 barrels in January. That mark was the lowest for the nation's gasoline stocks since August 1975, when they stood at 215,480 barrels. By comparison, in June, 1977, gasoline stocks were at 256,446 barrels.

For the next five months of 1978, the major oil companies held gasoline inventories below the August, 1975, mark, at levels that oil analysts today concede were lower than the oil industry should have maintained.

Nevertheless, no note of alarm was raised by the White House. Mr. Schlesinger, who today are given to hand-wringing over the gasoline squeeze.

The result was that the U.S. domestic gasoline market was primed for a squeeze before the fall of the Shah of Iran in January.

Meanwhile, another turnabout at the center of the world oil trade had taken place. Moves by President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat toward an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, and the Shah's fall from power, shifted the balance of power, and the attitudes of the critical Gulf producers and made them unwilling to produce sufficient crude oil to meet world needs and maintain stable oil prices.

The Saudis and their equally conservative, pro-Western neighbors have enough untapped capacity to flood world markets.

Arab Resistance  
The Saudis and other Gulf producers were moving on a conservationist track before the Israeli-Egyptian peace accords were signed, and the treaty, criticized by most Arab states, hardened their resistance to expanding production.

Today, U.S.-Saudi relations are at their lowest point in decades. And members of the Saudi royal family say privately that they are unwilling to increase production dramatically unless the United States gets Israel to accept Arab demands on the Palestinian question and related issues.

Robert Anderson, chairman of

Atlantic Richfield, said assurance of an additional 1.5 million to 2 million barrels a day on the world market would be enough to stabilize prices and supply.

After the first of the year, as it became evident that Iran was becoming involved in a protracted revolution, the pace of events picked up dramatically. A succession of often-contradictory policies put in place by Mr. Schlesinger and the industry assured Americans of a disproportionate share of the world shortage.

Meanwhile, because of uncertainty over future imports, American industrial users began a massive stockpiling of petroleum products. Demand for oil products, which is a measure of withdrawals from oil company inventories rather than a measure of consumption, surged upward by 5.1 percent in January and 3 percent in February, compared to the same months the previous year.

Despite this buildup, oil executives such as Ted Eck of Amoco said that actual gasoline consumption was not sharply above 1976 levels in the months that followed.

The hoarding at the industry level, and later the topping off of motorists' tanks, has placed demands on the oil-supply system that would be difficult to meet even under normal circumstances.

Nevertheless, during the Iranian

oil cutoff, which lasted through March, U.S. oil supplies and world oil production were higher than they were in 1976.

Then, in mid-March of this year, as the new Iranian government began to export oil again, Mr. Schlesinger privately urged U.S. oil companies not to buy high-priced oil in the spot market.

The administration's rationale was grounded in fine intentions but guaranteed that the United States would have a smaller share of world oil supplies than other countries. The thought was that keeping domestic oil companies out of the spot market would hold prices down. It did not work and, by late May, chafing from political heat over the gas lines, the White House asked Mr. Schlesinger to reverse his policy.

The final and most controversial issue is refinery production. Critics have said that the administration should force refineries to increase output. Last week Mr. Schlesinger criticized the industry for reducing output from 87 percent of capacity to 84.5 percent in the last two weeks. Meanwhile, the industry has allowed its inventories of crude oil to rise from 322.6 million barrels to 350.2 million barrels in the same period. Industry spokesmen claim they are not holding back gasoline supplies.

# File on JFK Assassination Was Rifled by CIA Officer

(Continued from Page 1)

source indicated, was that some of the prints were found on autopsy photos themselves rather than the plastic slip covers in which they had been encased.

The episode reportedly produced a great wave of anxiety within the CIA, which has been claiming for several years now that it has learned its lessons and that its domestic spying and misdeeds are a relic of the past. In any case, the agency launched an intensive internal investigation, including polygraph examinations of Mr. Blahut and perhaps a number of his superiors.

In a brief telephone interview, Mr. Blahut denied any wrongdoing. He acknowledged that his fingerprints had been found on the documents in question, but insisted there was an innocent explanation. He refused, however, to say what that was.

"There's other things that are involved that are detrimental to other things," he said. Asked what he meant by that, he refused to elaborate.

"I signed an oath of secrecy [with the CIA]," he said. "I cannot discuss it any further."

Sources quoted Mr. Blahut, who was kept informed of the CIA's in-house inquiry, as having stated on several occasions that Mr. Blahut had been given three polygraph examinations in all and that he had failed them in important respects.

"He denied he did it and he flunked that," one source said. "They also asked him whether anyone ordered him to do it. He said no one and he flunked that."

Mr. Blahut, who said he worked

for the CIA Office of Security, insisted that he had come through the tests "with his credibility unblemished." "I've already defended myself to my employers," he said. "As far as I'm concerned, that's all cleared up."

Mr. Blahut, who has been working on the now moribund assassination committee's final report in recent weeks, refused to comment. Sources said he was seized on the incident last year and used it as leverage to get the CIA to surrender a number of documents it had been holding back from the committee. Some of the records reportedly pertained to Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to Mexico City in September, 1963.

Kept in the Dark  
Most members of the House committee itself were apparently kept in the dark. Even the chairman of the subcommittee that investigated the Kennedy assassination, Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., said he was unaware of it.

It was not clear what other CIA officials might have been given polygraph tests before the inquiry was dropped, although sources said that one of Mr. Blahut's superiors, Scott Breckinridge of the CIA Inspector General's Office, had been expected to be given one.

Mr. Breckinridge, who retired recently, was a veteran CIA official who served as the agency's chief liaison officer with the Senate Intelligence Committee during its 1975-76 investigations of the agency. He also wrote a top-secret report in 1967 on CIA assassination plots against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

# Flaine-French-Alps the international ski resort

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## Prosperity vs. Pollution

# Shetland Islands Weigh Profit, Loss of Oil

By William Tuohy

LERWICK, Shetland Islands — On Dec. 30 the tanker Esso Bernicia ruptured its hull while docking at the new oil terminal in the inlet of Sullom Voe.

Within hours, 1,100 tons of fuel poured into the water. Then, frustrating efforts to contain the spill, a winter gale struck the Shetlands, spreading the thick oil over a wide area.

The oil was washed up along the bleak but beautiful coastline, a nesting place for birds and a feeding area for the famous Shetland sheep. Within days the feathers of birds became matted and they began dying by the thousands.

The also contaminated the seaweed that is exposed at high tide and provides food for the sheep. Some of the animals were poisoned, others became mired in the sludge and drowned, hundreds of lambs died because their oil-coated mothers could not suckle them.

Faced With Fate

Thus the people of these remote, pastoral British islands — lying about 100 miles north of the Scottish coast in the North Sea — came to face their fate: They would profit from the new refinery at Sullom Voe, but they would also suffer.

"It was a real disaster," an official said. "We are still trying to clean up the mess."

A consortium of oil companies has spent \$6 million in the mopping-up operation but oil traces remain. Additional fencing is being put up to keep the sheep away from the oily seaweed.

The pollution will continue to be felt. Sheep are grazing on lands that had been reserved for cattle, and feed must be imported for the cattle.

Months from now, the Shetland Islanders will still be balancing the relative advantages of oil against the disruption of their traditional way of life.

Place Apart

When oil was discovered in the North Sea in 1971, the Shetlands were a place apart — a cluster of low-lying, treeless, heather-covered islands at Britain's northern extremity, at about the same latitude as the southern tip of Greenland.

Of the dozens of islands, only 17 are inhabited, the largest called Mainland. Bird life abounds and many rare species are present — the arctic skua, the red-throated diver, the snowy owl — along with the more common puffin, guillemot, razor-bill and gannet.

The Islanders are engaged mainly in fishing, farming and tending the herds that produce the renowned Shetland wool. Sheep outnumber the 21,000 or so residents by about 12 to 1.

Shetland wool that is not exported protects the islands from the fierce winds. The Islanders are fond of saying: "We have eight months of winter and four months of bad weather." The current spring has been no exception — "miserable," as a farmer described it.

In the 1960s the faltering economy of the Shetlands picked up rapidly. Fishing was improved by refurbishing the fleet and building processing factories. Reclaimed land provided more grass for sheep and cattle.

When oil was found in the North Sea, the Shetland archipelago was the nearest point of land, and the most economical way to move the oil was by pipeline to a terminal here, then by tanker to refineries in Britain and Europe.

Not long after the British government decided to proceed with construction of the terminal at Sullom Voe, the traditional way of life began to change. Construction workers crowded in — they currently number 3,700 — to build the storage tanks, wharves and pipelines.

Officials of the Shetland Islands Council, the local government, were aware of the potential dangers, as well as the potential advantages.

But they did not realize that the oil bonanza could turn the placid land into a kind of a latter-day Klondike.

The officials received assurances from the oil consortium, headed by British Petroleum, that all possible steps would be taken to preserve the environment and to prevent spills.

But despite these promises, the big oil spill was not long in coming. Officials of the consortium say it was "flawed."

"Our safeguards were designed to minimize the spill of crude oil

coming in from the North Sea," an official said. "But what happened over the new year was that the tanker was tied to a tug, which developed a fire. The fire forced the tug to back off, leading to a snapping of the line, and then the tanker hit a dock."

After the spill, thousands of islanders signed a petition calling for the terminal to be shut.

The Islanders are worried about the possibility of collisions or grounding in the narrow, fog-shrouded approaches to Sullom Voe. By 1981 about 500 tankers a year will be handling about 1.4 million barrels of crude oil a day.

On the other hand, tourism officials suggest that the big spill has been overrated by the news media. They say that only 50 of 3,000 miles of coastline in the islands were affected.

Some islanders are more concerned with the long-term effects of the boom.

"Oil-related industries have pro-

vided plenty of jobs," Basil Wishart, editor of the Shetland Times, said, "but we question where there will be jobs after the oil runs out. This will happen around the year 2000. People are now leaving the farms, looms and fishing fleets for better paying jobs related to oil. But what happens later? The oil won't last forever."

"It's ironic that when many areas of Scotland are suffering from underemployment we are plagued with overemployment," an official said.

The disengagement of the islands from the oil bonanza will come in two stages: the first when construction workers finish in two or three years and the second when the oil runs dry, presumably around the end of the century.

But if oil is discovered west of the Shetlands, in the North Atlantic, the oil may continue flowing into Sullom Voe well past the year 2000.

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# Ban on H-Bomb Article Retained by U.S. Judge

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP) — The ban on the Progressive magazine's publication of an article on the hydrogen bomb has been retained by a federal judge in Milwaukee with a short public hearing and a seven-page secret opinion.

U.S. District Judge Robert Warren took the action Friday, three days after hearing arguments in his chambers on whether to lift the preliminary injunction in U.S. history to impose a prior restraint on the publication of information protected by the First Amendment.

The government had requested the injunction, which Judge Warren issued March 26. Pleas to lift it were made by the American Civil Liberties Union, by counsel to Progressive editors Erwin Knoll and Samuel Day, by attorneys for the magazine itself and by Howard Morland, author of the article.

Following Judge Warren's latest action, an ACLU lawyer in Chicago filed a petition to the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for an expedited review of the decision. The appellate court had set Sept. 10 for a hearing on an earlier challenge to the injunction; now the ACLU wants the court to hear oral arguments early next month.

"We have requested expedited review because every day publication is forbidden constitutes a new violation of the First Amendment," said ACLU legal director Bruce Ennis.

"We believe the accelerated schedule is mandated by controlling Supreme Court decisions," he added, "and by the heavy presumption against prior restraint of political speech."

Chief Justice Warren Burger, summing up those decisions in 1976, wrote that the threat running through all of them "is that prior restraints... are the most serious and least tolerable infringement on First Amendment rights."

The 1971 Pentagon Papers case was the first to raise directly the issue of government efforts to prevent newspapers from publishing materials in their possession. The materials in that case were classified; Progressive's came from public sources, but were found by Judge Warren to contain classified concepts in violation of the Atomic Energy Act.

With an unsigned 6-3 opinion, the Supreme Court decided in the Pentagon Papers case that the government had not carried the "heavy burden" of justifying imposition of prior restraint. Two members of the majority, Justices Potter Stewart and Byron White, said the government had not shown that "disclosure will surely result in direct, immediate and irreparable harm to our nation and its people."

The ACLU said it could not comment on the content of Judge Warren's opinion because it is secret. The magazine's editors and Mr. Morland did not seek, and do not have, security clearance — as do the ACLU's lawyers — so they cannot read the opinion.

Secret opinions are rare. Two have been issued here by U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell — in a 1976 case in which the Military Audit Project sought financial information on the planning, development and operation of the Glomar Explorer, the ill-fated CIA spy ship, and recently in another CIA case.

# U.S. to Attempt To Save Condor

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI) — The government plans to capture four condors in California this winter and begin an extensive effort to breed them in captivity to save the species.

"It's the only hope for the birds," said an animal expert, adding that the it faces extinction within 20 years. Since 1940, the number of condors in California has been cut in half, from 60 birds to about 30, and with fewer young being produced.

The condor, a vulture and one of North America's largest birds, lives in the mountainous regions of southern California, an area under pressure for urban recreational and agricultural development.

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# Hustlers Make Last-Ditch Blitz To Cash In on Airlines' Bargain

LOS ANGELES, June 18 — Teen-agers and businessmen crowded each other yesterday, waving \$20 bills in the startled faces of chartering airline passengers.

It was a last-ditch attempt at Los Angeles International Airport to cash in on a promotion offer by two airlines.

For three weeks ending yesterday, United and American had used half-fare coupons to passengers in an effort to boost ticket sales. The coupons could be used for future flights, but they also were good for cash the minute their bearers stepped off the plane.

Those who did not plan to use the coupons by their expiration date in December could make a quick sale in the terminal to someone who wanted them, and there were plenty who did.

Young entrepreneurs in some cases hustled for adult organizers who could get their hands on much more cash. Fifty and \$100 bills changed hands like small coins.

The "bankers" planned to sell their tickets at a profit to travel agents or company representatives looking for large numbers of coupons.

© Los Angeles Times

# EC Criticizes Israelis; Asks Talks on Refugees

RIS, June 18 (AP) — Foreign ministers from the nine Common Market countries today urged an immediate convening of an international conference on the Vietnamese refugee problem.

In another formal statement, criticized Israel's policy of settling settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. The statements were issued after a one-day political coordination meeting.

EC ministers expressed shock at dramatic problems caused by growing exodus of refugees from the Indochinese peninsula, said that they would immediately call on the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to convene an international conference to examine practical solutions with interested parties. In addition, would appeal directly to the governments of Vietnam and other Asian states.

EC statement urged strengthening of international effort to assist the refugees. Torti until now, it said, been limited to a small number of countries.

Each Foreign Minister Jean Coe-Pommet said after the meeting that the issues of Rhodes, Cyprus and Jerusalem were discussed. He declined to give details.

Israel Criticized  
In a statement on the Middle East, went further than any previous Common Market statement on question of Israeli settlements. Francois-Pommet said. It decided that the nine regarded as positions and declarations of Israeli government as obstacles to search for a global settlement.

Officially, it said that Israel's 1967 war was incompatible

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## Tells Iran Court of Torture

## Savak Ex-Interrogator Admits Murders

By Jonathan Kandell

TEHRAN, June 18 (NYT) — "Nobody knows how terrible torture is, and how painful it is to talk about it," sobbed Tehrani, a former Savak interrogator, as he faced a revolutionary court yesterday.

Bahman Naderipour, known as Tehrani, should know what he is talking about. By his admission, he tortured hundreds of persons and murdered dozens during his 16 years as a key interrogator for Savak, the secret police of deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

About 300 persons, many with records like Tehrani's, have been tried and executed by revolutionary courts in the aftermath of the Islamic upheaval in Iran. Tehrani will almost certainly face a firing squad within a few days.

But his public trial has drawn more attention than most of the previous ones. His memory was prodigious. He was willing to recount in excruciating detail the organization, mentality and brutality of the police services that underpinned the monarchy.

## Ideological Appeal

His only defense was that his victims were mostly atheistic Marxists — a blatant appeal to the ideological divisions in revolutionary Iran that are pitting Islamic fundamentalists against secular and leftist elements.

The trial took place in the mosque of Qasr Prison, where political suspects were jailed during the shah's reign. A crowd of several thousand gathered at the entrance, the huge iron door guarded by armed revolutionaries.

Those who were allowed in — mostly journalists and the relatives of Tehrani's many victims — were carefully frisked. Even the mullahs, or clergymen, were searched.

The spectators were then guided across a courtyard still littered with bedframes, ragged prison clothes, chains and manacles used in the jail until last February when the forces of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini gained power and stormed the compound.

In the mosque, men were seated on one side, and women, almost all of them clad in black chadors exposing only their eyes, sat on the opposite side. Photographs of mar-

tyrs covered the walls. A desk was set up in place of a pulpit for the three prosecutor-judges — one of them, a young lawyer from the Ministry of Justice, and two mullahs versed in Islamic law.

Tehrani and another former Savak interrogator were led to a table facing the judges. They had no attorneys because, according to one prosecutor-judge, no one would come forward to defend them.

## Political Function

The Justice Ministry lawyer explained that the court had been convened here because for centuries mosques had served not only a religious function, but also as a means of political education and "communication with the people."

A choir boy sang a few verses from the Koran. Crowds shouted, "Allah is great!" And the proceedings began with a long statement of confession by Tehrani, occasionally

interrupted by questions from Justice Ministry lawyers.

Somber, unshaven, his voice at times cracking, Tehrani explained how he first began infiltrating leftist and Moslem guerrilla groups opposed to the shah. Case by case, he recounted a chronicle of interrogation, torture and killing. No detail was too small to be forgotten. There were places, names, instruments of torture.

"Everybody knows the charges against you, so answer freely," said the lawyer.

His powerful frame shaking, the 34-year-old Tehrani then described the torture of a Marxist guerrilla leader.

"At first, I stretched him across a bed and beat him with a metal table," he said. "And then because I wanted to do a better job, I hung him upside down and continued to beat him."

## "Only an Act"

There were gasps among the spectators, who remained quiet and controlled throughout the 3½-hour confession. The widow of one of Tehrani's victims turned to her neighbor and said: "He is trying to cry, but it is only an act."

Sometimes, after a clash with guerrillas, Tehrani said he and his colleagues would decide to kill their prisoners.

"They were not always shot," he recalled. "Often, we would torture them to death. We would stick iron bars in their noses and eyes. And we would tell the coroner to write suicide as the cause of death."

## Communist Offices In Madrid Blasted

MADRID, June 18 (UPI) — A bomb planted by suspected ultrarightists exploded in the Communist Party district headquarters today, partially destroying its offices, police said. No one was injured.

The explosion knocked down a wall, smashed furniture and splintered windows in the headquarters in central Madrid. Police said they found a message written on an adjacent wall to the offices saying, "Up With Fuerza Nueva [new force]. Fuerza Nueva is an ultra-right group."



Two former agents of the shah of Iran's secret police, Fereidun Tavangari, left, and Bahman Naderipour, went on trial in Tehran Sunday on charges of torturing many prisoners.

## Iran Official Warns of Iraq Maneuvers

From Agency Dispatches  
TEHRAN, June 18 — An Iranian official warned today that neighboring Iraq is preparing a military attack with funding from generals who served the deposed shah.

Sadeq Tabatabaei, undersecretary of the Interior Ministry, told the Ettela'at newspaper today that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's generals were funding a military operation with support from Iraq to cause a border confrontation with Iran's armed forces.

Navy commander Rear Adm. Ahmad Madani, however, told the newspaper that the reported border concentration of Iraqi forces was "just a maneuver. Iraq does not have the strength and cannot attack another country."

Central military police commander Gen. Amir Rahimi said yesterday that Iran's borders were in danger from both Afghanistan and Iraq because the Iranian Army has no order or power.

Yadolah Sahabi, minister of state for revolutionary projects, today presented the draft of a new constitution that does away with the monarchy and replaces it with a government based on Islamic principles.

The government said that the public would discuss the draft for

one month before it is turned over to an elected 75-member assembly that can amend it before approving the draft. Then it will go back to the public for a yes-or-no vote in a referendum.

The new constitution retains a provision of the 1906 constitution authorizing a Council of Guardians of the constitution composed of five Moslem clergymen and six legal experts empowered to nullify laws passed by parliament if they conflict with Islamic precepts.

The council, to be appointed by parliament, was never organized during the monarchy.

The draft says the courts will administer justice on the basis of Islamic regulations. Political parties will be allowed to operate "provided they do not violate the independence, sovereignty, national unity and principles of the Islamic republic."

Although Ayatollah Khomeini is a close aide of Ayatollah Khomeini and has chaired revolutionary courts resulting in executions, the government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan refuses to endorse his position as an Islamic judge.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi said last month that Ayatollah Khomeini was not what he claimed to be. Soon afterward, however, Ayatollah Khomeini sent the religious leader on a tour of the Gulf.

prime minister and share power with him.

The constitution includes provisions recognizing the equality of the sexes and other rights relating to personal freedom and property.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, self-proclaimed president of the revolutionary courts, said yesterday in Qom that his plans to execute the exiled shah are not a bluff and that a group of three assassins has reached Mexico to try to carry out his order.

Ayatollah Khalkhali said the three men were members of his Fedayeen guerrilla organization which, he said, the shah tried to crush during his rule. He said the order to execute the shah had been "issued by the nation, not by me alone."

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## Obituaries

## Nicholas Ray, Directed 'Rebel Without a Cause'

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT) — Nicholas Ray, 67, who directed the films "Johnny Guitar," "Rebel Without a Cause," a remake of "King of Kings," "Run for Cover" and "55 Days at Peking," died Saturday of lung cancer.

Mr. Ray's career on Broadway and in Hollywood was marked by triumphs and also by periods of trouble and depression. In 1975, he was the subject of a feature-length documentary, "I'm a Stranger Here Myself," of which Vincent Canby, motion picture critic of The New York Times, wrote:

"Mr. Ray may well be his own most complex riveting hero. He's a romantic with a fiercely realistic view of things."

Mr. Ray was born in Galesville, Wis., studied architecture and theater at the University of Chicago and later became director of Frank Lloyd Wright's Playhouse.

## Acted in 'Hair'

After an apprenticeship in the New York theater, Mr. Ray moved to Hollywood in the 1940s. Two of his early films that drew critical praise were "In a Lonely Place" and "They Live by Night." In more recent years Mr. Ray, who had roles in about 22 pictures, acted in the movie "Hair."

He began his directing career on Broadway while in his early 20s. His first job was as an assistant director to Elia Kazan.

## Frank Earl Mason

LEESBURG, Va., June 18 (AP) — Frank Earl Mason, 86, who served as president of the International News Service in the 1920s and was a vice president of NBC for 14 years, died Saturday.

Mr. Mason was general manager and president of INS — which later merged with United Press — from 1928 to 1931. He became a vice president of NBC in 1931 and remained in that job until 1945.

He also served as a special assistant to the secretary of the Navy from 1941 to 1945.

Mr. Mason was an INS correspondent in Berlin, London and Paris before he became president of

the organization. He was an Arm intelligence officer with the 9th Infantry in 1918 and a military of server in Berlin in 1919.

## Duffy Lewis

SALEM, N.H., June 18 (UPI) — Former Boston Red Sox outfielder Duffy Lewis, 91, who played with three world championship teams while roaming "Duffy's Cliff" Fenway Park, died yesterday at home.

Mr. Lewis played left field Fenway Park alongside Tris Speaker and Harry Hooper, a combination that helped the Sox win World Series titles in 1912, 1915 and 1918.

Deep left field in those days had an incline of several feet near the wall. Most visiting outfielders had lots of trouble running up the slope, but Mr. Lewis learned to play on it as skillfully as Carl Yastrzemski mastered playing balls the "Green Monster" wall in field 60 years later.

Mr. Lewis played in the start lineup for the Red Sox from 1912 to 1917. He finished out his career with a two-year stint with the New York Yankees, and a brief 25-game season with Washington in 1921.

## Leon Green

EVANSTON, Ill., June 18 (UPI) — Leon Green, 91, professor of law and former dean of the Northwestern University School of Law, died Saturday in Austin, Texas.

Mr. Green, who headed Northwestern School of Law in 1929 to 1947, was a noted author in the field of torts. He was a professor of law at Northwestern and an honorary doctor of laws degree in 1931. Born March 31, 1888, in Cleveland, La., Green was a graduate of Quachita College in the University of Texas Law School. He was named professor of law at the University of Texas in 1917 but subsequently taught at the University of North Carolina and Yale before going to Northwestern.

After leaving Northwestern, taught at the University of T Law School until last year.

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## During World War II

## Chambon: The Town That Hid Jews From Nazis

By Jeffrey Robinson

**LE CHAMBON-SUR-LIG-**  
NON, France, June 18 (IHT) — The village is not necessarily pretty. There is nothing quaint about it. It is grey.

Nor is it easy to get to. Trains stop at Valence, 72 kilometers east, but there are only two buses a day from Valence; the trip takes three hours. Even by car, it takes nearly two, because the roads through the forests of the Haute Loire are never straight for more than 100 yards.

About 3,000 people live here, and they say they suffer through harsh winters to earn their livelihood in the three good-weather months when children's camps and convalescent homes and hotels are filled.

Until yesterday, if you happened this way, you probably never would have known that the Chambonnais are heroes — that more than 35 years after the war, thousands of Jews are alive because the community risked its lives to save them.

It is a Protestant village in the middle of a staunchly Catholic country. And, because French Protestants remember how their ancestors suffered when the time came to help the Jews escape the atrocities of the Third Reich and the anti-Semitism manifested in the Vichy government, they did whatever they had to do.

## A Duty

"What happened here," says Magda Trocme, widow of Andre Trocme, the wartime Protestant pastor here, "is nothing more complicated than Christians believing that to save a life is a duty. We never thought of ourselves as heroes when we hid the Jews. We thought of ourselves as people who were doing what we had to do because it was right to do."

Jewish children and adults were taken into the daily life of the village. They were hidden when the Germans came looking; they were given false identity cards, and names like Cohen were changed to Colin.

It is impossible to know just how many Jewish refugees came through the village, some to stay through the war, others to be smuggled across the border to Switzerland. The figure most people agree on is 2,500. But Mrs. Trocme, now 80, isn't sure.

"We didn't keep records. This wasn't an organized thing. Jews would be brought here, to my husband's church, and we would find them a farm or a house where they would be safe. We'd put the children into school. Yes, 2,500 might be right, but then I've heard as many as 3,000, and that might be right too. No one counted. We didn't have time to count. We were too busy saving lives."

And yesterday, a handful of people scattered throughout France decided the time had come to remember the village where their lives had been saved.

From 75 to 100 French Jews returned, many for the first time since they were children. It wasn't a reunion, although at times it looked like one — with people staring at each other momentarily before cautiously asking, aren't you so and so, didn't we know each other?

They brought with them a plaque. It reads, "Righteousness should be forever remembered. In homage to the Protestant community of this Cevenol land and to all those who followed their example, believers of all faiths and nonbelievers, who stood up against Nazi war crimes, by risking their own lives under the occupation to hide, protect and save by the thousands, all those being persecuted." It is signed, "From the Jews who were refused at Le Chambon-sur-Lignon and the neighboring communities."

Coincidentally, the plaque comes at a time when the story of Le Chambon is the stuff of U.S. television talk shows. A book has just been published about what happened here during the war, and it's the first time the complete story has been told.

In "Last Innocent Blood be Shed," Wesleyan University Prof. Philip Hallie shows how at the beginning of the war, Andre Trocme and his followers were simply non-violent objectors to the pro-German Vichy government. They refused to ring bells, they refused to sign orders. But by 1942, as Nazi crimes forced Jews throughout Europe to seek shelter, the days of symbolic refusal ended. Trocme turned the village and region into a refuge.

"This could not have happened in any other part of France," claims Claude Spiero, a Strasbourg Jew who was here yesterday. "It



Andre Trocme (right), two aides in internment camp in 1943.

couldn't have happened in any other part of France, because it didn't happen anywhere else. These people took us in because as Protestants they understood what it meant to suffer as a minority. We were all brothers."

According to Hallie, at one point, when Trocme was approached by officials who asked him about the Jews hiding in the village, he responded, "We don't know what a Jew is. We know only men." Another time, asked for a list of names of Jews in the village, he said, "Even if I had such a list, I would not pass it on to you. These people have come here seeking aid and protection. I am their pastor, their shepherd. It is not the role of the shepherd to betray the sheep confided in his keeping."

Trocme was aware that it wasn't happening anywhere else in the nation. At one point, Hallie quotes him as writing, "It is humiliating to Europe that such things [Nazi atrocities] can happen and that the French cannot act against such barbaric deeds that come from a time we once believed was past. The Christian church should drop

to its knees and beg pardon of God for its present incapacity and cowardice."

As the plaque was unveiled yesterday, and as all sorts of people made all sorts of speeches, Mrs. Trocme said she had just read the Hallie book, and felt some clarifications should be made.

"It seems the Trocme family is being given so much credit. But so many other people here did as much. What happened here just couldn't have happened unless everybody worked together to make it happen. Again, we never thought of our acts as anything special. It was a natural act on our part, not something we considered heroic."

## Absentees

That's when someone quietly remarked that not everyone was here today. A lot of the old people who, as young people 35 years ago had taken refugees into their homes, stayed away. They preferred, it goes on to say, to wait for the crowds to go away before they came to see the plaque. It was, as one man pointed out, typical of the humility of these people.

At the same time, some high

## Opera

## Arezzo: Tuscan Initiative

By William Weaver

**AREZZO, June 18 (IHT)** — The big word in Italian cultural circles these days is decentralization. Roughly, it means an attempt to break the monopoly of the big cities in music, the theater, and the other arts.

The festival movement in recent years has turned many small towns into international gathering places, but inevitably, stubbornly, the larger centers, Florence and Rome and Milan, remain the magnets for performers and for audiences.

Tuscany has been trying especially hard to spread artistic activity more widely. The Teatro Comunale in Florence has created in the past few years several small-scale productions and sent them touring. And a number of Tuscan towns, on their own initiatives, have created or invited new productions of one sort or another.

Arezzo this month is sponsoring a program entitled "Il Sipario Strappato." The Ripped Curtain, meant to demonstrate unconventional, alternate approaches to theater and film. And last weekend Aldo Tarabella, a young musician fresh from the conservatory, performed his "Ollapick and the Dragon," a "fantastic opera" in two acts, in which the composer is the only performer.

## Musical Array

Tarabella plays the flute, piano, an array of percussion instruments and the Ukrainian bandura, a kind of balalaika with 55 strings. He also sings, dances and mimes (usually behind a white screen, like an oriental shadow theater). A sole collaborator occasionally plays tapes and operates a sort of magic lantern, that flashes colors on the screen and on the performer.

Tarabella's opera, if that is what it is, was created in the Tuscan city of Prato a few months ago, and has been performed since in Milan and Rome. Actually, it would work anywhere.

The deliberately naive story of Ollapick, a boy who by rediscovering lost musical instruments defeats a wicked dragon and restores happiness to his village, is ideal for children. But its ingenious charm, and Tarabella's engaging earnestness, also make it welcome to adults.

The Arezzo audience, for that

matter, had a median age of perhaps 25 — the approximate age of the composer himself, who was given a warm reception.

Perhaps "Ollapick and the Dragon" isn't a masterpiece, but it is a sweet and unpretentious little discourse on the value of music — welcome, indeed, in the provinces, but not at all provincial in the derogatory sense.

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## The Who: 15-Year Saga of Teetering at the Edge

By Michael Zwerin

**PETER TOWNSHEND (right) and The Who.**

**MUSIC**

**THE WHO: 15-YEAR SAGA OF TEETERING AT THE EDGE**

It is a quiet, ordered home life in the group's wild-man image. He has lived in the same "smallish" house in Twickenham, by the Thames, for 11 years. He has two daughters, 8 and 10. He has a small studio nearby, and an estate in Berkshire. He refused to go into tax exile because "that sort of problem can be solved by intelligent planning. I make it a point to stay away from the Caribbean and California and places like that. They scare me. I suppose in reality New York is the most threatening place in the world, but I can work there. I need feedback."

## Cyclic

He listens to Charlie Parker, Keith Jarrett and "cyclic" musicians like Terry Riley and Steve Reich. The Who was the first to use pre-recorded cyclic tape during live concerts, synthesizer sounds mostly, and they continue to do so even though they have recently added keyboard man John (Rabbit) Bundrick. "I hope he survives," says Townshend. "It's difficult for him to feel a place in a band that's been screaming-guitar-oriented for 15 years. In fact he could play that pre-recorded stuff himself now, but he's kind of lazy, and he said 'No. Keep the tape.'"

Townshend still breaks guitars, but only as an "occasional gag." I used to know this German artist called Gustav Metzger. An amazing, tiny man. He made statues that had a built-in destructive factor. It had to do with accelerating decay. He loved our group. When he saw us smash up the instruments, he'd say, "Zis es wonderful. You are destroying yourself."

"Rock can be fairly arty now, but our audience is still overwhelmingly teenagers. . . . He seems down — you have the feeling a change is coming — 'When we fill up a stadium with 15,000 kids, we're making a lot of money and we have to live with the fact that we've got to give them what they want. . . .'" he says the word reluctantly — "entertainment."

## Bites

## Mosquitoes and Vitamins

**STOCKHOLM (Reuters)** — Recent warm weather across Scandinavia has brought out swarms of fierce mosquitoes, and focused fresh attention on the mosquito work of two doctors. Last summer Drs. Bo Henriksson and Christer Andersson, working among the Lapps in Arjeplog, a miles south of the Arctic Circle, gave large doses of vitamin B to volunteers for several weeks on the height of the bug season. The group, 37 reported that they bitten less, or not at all, and the bites they did get were milder and did not irritate as much.

Most important, those 37 turned to be the ones usually most affected by bites, said Dr. Henriksson. "One or two percent of all of us — of everyone in the world — are highly sensitive to quitoes and can't go out in the mer unless dressed as for er," he said. "Many bites get it, and then have to be treated with penicillin."

This summer, Dr. Henriksson said, "we will do a double blind experiment with 200 people, in which the volunteer nor the handing out the pills will know if getting vitamin B and who is ing sugar pills."

vitamin B must be more pleasing if not more efficient, than

some of the other remedies used near the Arctic Circle. Local hunters and fishermen usually rub a thin, watery tar over all exposed areas. Dr. Henriksson said. Even those using commercial insect repellents mix them with tar. "They smell like fishing boats," he sniffs.

Dr. Henriksson and his colleague were drawn into their vitamin B research because of reports from volunteers of its worth and an account in a U.S. medical journal of its efficiency against flea bites. A German doctor noted its anti-mosquito effects while he was stationed in Lapland during World War II, and German tourists here still buy out all the vitamin B in the local pharmacy.

Some of those who swear by it say that the insects slight, seem to nose around for a second and then buzz off in disgust. "The tablets themselves don't smell particularly good," said Dr. Henriksson. "And vitamin B is water-soluble, so you sweat it out. Perhaps to a mosquito, you stink."

"But that doesn't explain the big reduction in size of bite and of itching in sensitive people. Some of my volunteers took their vitamins for a while, thought they were immune to mosquitoes, forgot their pills and immediately got bitten all over," he reports.

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## Signed . . . but Not Delivered

The ceremony of signing the second strategic arms limitation treaty, after seven years of negotiations, in the mix of memories provided by Vienna's Hofburg, was an event in itself. But the discussions surrounding that event do not seem to have produced any specific advances toward peace. Indeed, one has the impression that the speakers were not addressing the audience before them but some groups in the distance.

It has been said, for example, that President Carter was less interested in convincing his immediate interlocutor, President Brezhnev, than in having an impact on Mr. Brezhnev's successors, whoever they may be and whenever they take over authority in the Kremlin. And President Brezhnev clearly was not addressing Mr. Carter when he warned against seeking to amend the treaty. He spoke to the U.S. Senate.

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., as one instance, has been suggesting that such amendments be produced during the Senate's ratification process. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., on the other hand, wants the whole treaty to be renegotiated. SALT-2 evidently faces major problems in the upper house of the United States legislature. And it is not clear whether these difficulties arise

because of mistrust of Mr. Carter's negotiating ability, of the intentions of the Soviet Union, or a combination of both.

A not dissimilar situation occurred in the Senate after the Versailles Conference and the end it sought to World War I. There were senators who mistrusted President Wilson's idealism in the treaty and the League of Nations concept that accompanied it; there were others who simply wanted the United States to return to 19th century isolation. So the Wilson treaty failed, and by the time a separate document was ratified by the Senate, the public was less interested in that than in the Dempsey-Carpenter prizefight.

It would be too sweeping to assert that this brought on World War II. But it is true that the mood of Senate and people helped inhibit the United States from playing a constructive role in averting the second global conflict. And since there are evidences of emotions and political maneuvering that bear a resemblance to 1919-1920 in 1979, the Senate should take a long and objective look at its responsibilities before playing parliamentary games with SALT-2. A treaty has been signed — but it has not yet been delivered and this gap could mean grave danger to the world.

## Refugees: Alpha and Omega

Notwithstanding the furor over Malaysia's decision to push Vietnamese refugees out to sea, Vietnam is the alpha and omega of the Indochina refugee crisis now swamping the international system — the place where it begins and probably the only place where it can be resolved. That is the critical fact that must be taken into account as refugees by the tens of thousands continue to surge out of Vietnam and the two other Indochinese states it now controls, Cambodia and Laos.

Vietnam's responsibility for creating the crisis is fully established. Aside from out-and-out political refugees, it is expelling what may yet become a tide of a million or more ethnic Chinese, stigmatized as much by their ethnic background as by their identification with capitalist ways no longer countenanced in Vietnam. The money that Hanoi is extorting from these people as they leave may add up to billions of dollars. A policy of involuntary collective expulsion is unfolding and it is no less loathsome for the fact that Vietnam pretends it is a matter of individual choice on the part of the Chinese. Hanoi appears to have taken a calculated decision to solve what it perceives as a social problem — the difficulty of absorbing the Chinese in the new Vietnamese order — at a cost of what it may feel will be only temporary international criticism. Meanwhile, its invasion of Cambodia has propelled yet another wave of refugees from that land.

Malaysia, with its threat to expel some 76,000 Indochinese refugees who have washed up on its shore, and Thailand, which is now forcing the repatriation of some 70,000 Cambodian refugees, have become the focus of international concern. What they

are doing cannot be condoned. But the circumstances that have propelled these countries to such desperate actions need to be understood. These two countries, and Indonesia, have given temporary asylum to numbers of refugees far in excess of their "share," if fair shares could be allotted, and far in excess of their capacity, both logistical and political. Not without some reason, Malaysia and Thailand apparently felt that by being humane and reasonable they would only tempt others to leave the hulk of the problem to them. They are now acting in a way to compel the international community to take notice.

The first requirement, in which the United States has a prime role, is to rescue people who are at this very moment floating in frail boats, unable to find a friendly shore. Then the larger questions must be dealt with. Up to this point it has been the receiving countries and their friends that have tried to cope with the problem. They have failed. The flow, currently running at a monthly rate of 50,000-plus, is too great. Ways must now be sought to bring Vietnam and its friends — in particular the Soviet Union — into the community dealing with this problem. It is costing neighboring countries too much for Vietnam's pariah status to be maintained. Vietnam has created, for others, a huge humanitarian problem. There may be no way to ease it while continuing to treat Vietnam as a political outcast. Vietnam must be brought into refugee discussions with its neighbors. But it will probably be necessary to have political discussion at the same time. This is what now should be considered.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## 'Polecat of the World'

Piet Koornhof, point man of the South African government's effort to forestall black revolution by white reform, has been in Washington lobbying. He has essentially two arguments. The first is that South Africa's problem is not one of advancing human and political rights as the West commonly defines them, but of respecting the real and natural differences among the country's "cultures" or races in ways ensuring dignity and progress all around. The second argument is that South Africa's white establishment is irrevocably committed to reform and is moving toward a "brilliant" future, and that it would do even better if it were no longer branded as "the polecat of the world."

No mere liberals' pet, Mr. Koornhof is a steadily rising figure in the party that dominates his country's political life, and the minister chiefly responsible for substantive racial questions in a government uniquely "enlightened," as South Africans say. The reforms he has presided over and helped plan make South Africa perhaps the most lively and ambitious social laboratory in the world today. Even among South African blacks schooled to the deepest suspicion of their white rulers, some people are now tentatively testing the new claims of white sincerity and asking if it may not be possible to avert what a former

prime minister described as a prospect "too ghastly to contemplate."

This evidence of hesitant interest among some South African blacks is what makes it necessary to take South Africa's "deep reform" seriously. Most Americans, applying their own standards to this program, would probably pronounce it a pale effort to buy off a black "silent majority" with skimpy material concessions and second-class political rights. The enthusiasm of the country's whites for what they hope will be a workable escape hatch is, finally, of only marginal interest. But if nonwhites come to see in reform an alternative to continuing humiliation and eventual revolt, that is something real.

It will take a year or two or three to see the full dimensions of the black response. During that time it makes little sense for countries like the United States to prejudge the black decision by, for instance, restricting U.S. investment in South Africa. This is the current litmus paper test on South African issues in U.S. political debate. With a cynical government in Pretoria, foreign investment strengthens apartheid. With a sincere government, it promotes the economic growth that can help South Africa escape apartheid. Such a determination is too important to remove from black South African hands.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 19, 1904

VIENNA — A German visitor recounts his stay at the St. Louis World's Fair: "The meals consist of yellow water seasoned with cockroaches and flies. The waiters serve in their shirt-sleeves, smoking and chewing and spitting all the while over your head. Every morning you read how many visitors like yourself have been assaulted and robbed, how many have disappeared, how many shootings and stabbings have taken place, and then the register of what are called mere accidents, which is simply overpowering. Above all, avoid the dance halls. Those who follow the temptresses there never return."

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 19, 1929

PARIS — At a public lecture today, Clarence Darrow said that life on this planet will become a very much more attractive thing once the idea that pleasure is sinful has been overcome. Darrow, whose legal fame became internationally known when he defended Leopold and Loeb and when he fought William Jennings Bryan in the Scopes evolution case, also said he hoped never to see another courthouse again. But when asked for any news about Leopold and Loeb, he began an answer, was interrupted by Mrs. Darrow informing him that it was time for dinner, and interrupted her, to continue his answer.



'Somoza Would Like You to Join Him in Nicaragua, Your Majesty.'

## A Very Small Missile

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — The road to the Vienna summit has been so long, the argument about strategic arms limitation so often abused, that we are in danger of forgetting the fundamental reason Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev are there. We may be losing sight of the reality that underlies all the acronyms and statistics of the SALT debate.

The reality has been brought home, powerfully if inadvertently, by Sen. Jake Garn of Utah. Garn is a passionate opponent of the new SALT agreement. He used the heavy weapon of sarcasm against it in a letter, published in U.S. newspapers, addressed to Brezhnev by one "Yakov Garmak."

The letter ridiculed, among other things, the idea that Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) might be vulnerable to strikes by U.S. multiple-warhead missiles. "The very small size of the U.S. MIRVed ICBM," Garn wrote, "along with Soviet defensive measures, would protect Soviet missiles from such attack for at least another decade, even if the Americans were to deploy their MX."

The U.S. missile that Garn dismissed as "very small" is the Minuteman-3. This land-based missile carries three thermonuclear warheads, each of which can be independently directed at a different target.

Each of the three warheads on the "very small" Minuteman now has an explosive force of 170 kilotons — the equivalent of 170,000 tons of TNT. The nuclear bomb used on Hiroshima was equal to 20,000 tons of TNT. So one Minuteman warhead has more than eight times the power of the weapon that devastated Hiroshima.

Starting next year, the Minuteman warheads are going to be upgraded: made more powerful. More than half of them will be rated at 335 kilotons. The three warheads on one "very small" Minuteman will then have more than 50 times the destructive force of the Hiroshima bomb.

The Minuteman warhead is also the leading candidate to be the weapon carried by the new MX missile that President Carter has just approved. Each MX will carry 10 such warheads and direct them to different targets. The missile is so accurate that, fired from the southwestern United States, it can

put each of the 10 warheads within a football stadium anywhere in the Soviet Union. All the bombs dropped in World War II plus the Korean War, according to one authoritative reckoning, added up to 3.1 million tons of TNT or its equivalent. A single MX missile, with its 10 warheads, will carry more explosive power: 3.35 million tons. That is what Garn derides.

Nuclear weapons have become so much a part of our existence that we have long since ceased, most of us, to think about what they mean. Indeed, one almost has to oomph oneself to such possibilities. But the fact is that the United States now has enough nuclear warheads to hit every Soviet city over 100,000 in population 34 times, the Russians enough to hit each of our cities 28 times. And Bikini is still uninhabitable a generation later.

SALT-2 does not remove those terrifying stockpiles. All it does is impose a degree of rationality, of predictability, on the strategic arms race. And it does so without inhibiting any weapons development that the United States wants or needs to undertake. That is not perfection — there is no such thing in the real life of a nuclear world — but it is something. It is tangibly better than the accelerating terror of an arms race without limits or predictability.

The critics of the treaty overlook, curiously, some of its obvious practical advantages to the United States: protection against dangers they themselves have emphasized. For example, Soviet development of very heavy missiles has aroused particular concern. The SS-18 is so large that it could potentially carry between 20 and 40 MIRVed warheads. But SALT-2 limits ICBMs to 10 warheads. The treaty largely neutralizes any Soviet advantage from the size of the SS-18.

Garn, in his Soviet guise, asked scornfully in his letter: "While the treaty does limit us to 10 warheads on our ICBMs, who knows how many they actually carry?" The answer is that U.S. intelligence knows, and has known, with remarkable accuracy, with remarkable accuracy. No serious analyst believes that the Russians could install more than the permitted number of warheads and go undetected for a moment. Why do

critics want to arouse fear by ridiculing our proved intelligence capability?

The truth must be that something more than the facts of this treaty moves some of the critics. That was clear from Sen. Henry Jackson's revealingly hateful charge last week that President Carter and his predecessors, going back 10 years, had engaged in "appeasement" of the Soviets.

In his heart, Jackson must really be against any arms limitation arrangement with the Soviet Union. He must prefer an unrestrained arms race, believing that the U.S. economy would allow us to win. It would be more candid to say, so directly, in any event, that that is the alternative to SALT-2. If they do, I think they and the necessary majority of the Senate will support the treaty.

©1979, The New York Times.

## A Sino-Soviet Thaw?

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON — China's hold opening to the West, for modern technology and to help fend off the Soviet military threat, may be in for basic modification.

That is the assessment on the part of some troubled Washington officials to the acceptance by Moscow of Peking's invitation for talks to try to normalize relations.

At first, when the offer was tendered by China, it was viewed primarily as a sop to soften the bite both of China's invasion of Vietnam, the Soviet Union's principal ally in Asia, and of its curt announcement in April that it would not renew the 30-year treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union.

But that analysis is changing. Of greatest significance, some policymakers believe, was China's dropping its longstanding insistence that the contentious border issue be settled as a precondition to talks on other matters. Now Peking has relegated to the back burner the dispute over 34,000 square miles of border while the two Communist rivals see whether they can agree on expanded trade and scientific and cultural exchanges.

That is what Soviet leaders hoped would happen after the death of Mao Tse-tung. They were

convinced a rapprochement, however limited, was possible. But, until now, Mao's successors contemptuously rejected all peaceful feelers from the Soviet Union.

Why the sudden change and what does it portend?

No one in the West pretends to know for sure. But here are some possibilities:

China has grown increasingly disappointed over the shifting balance of power between East and West. Where before it felt the United States, Japan and Western Europe combined were much more than a match for the Soviet Union, it watched as the United States concluded a SALT treaty which from Peking's perspective favors Moscow; Iran fell without effective countermeasures from the West; a Middle East peace deal has been concluded which is undermining Saudi Arabian confidence in the United States; no one appears to be lifting a finger or a shout against Moscow's dispatch of combat pilots and heavy weaponry to Afghanistan; and Japan, whose industry is overwhelmingly dependent on Gulf oil, is swallowing hard and paying around \$30 a barrel on the spot market.

While China did not expect heavy Soviet military retaliation for its attack on Vietnam, it is witnessing a significant buildup not only of Vietnamese troops on its southern border, but also of Soviet forces along the Sino-Soviet border, particularly in Mongolia and north of Manchuria. It would like to provide Moscow a good reason to avoid bloody border incidents and to create doubts in Hanoi about how reliable the Soviets may be in a future crunch.

With the U.S.-Soviet summit coming up next week, Peking may want to remind Washington that it cannot take China for granted, that in charting future arms efforts with the Soviet Union, Washington's handling of the modern arms to Taiwan and working out trade concessions, technology transfers to Peking.

With Leonid Brezhnev in ailing health, China must be alert to the inevitable struggle for power he goes. Why leave China in posture of an implacable foe, if some tough claimant for leadership to appeal to Kremlin liners by offering among other things, to teach China a lesson would not soon forget? If Peking and Moscow are talking a good deal, concluding modest agreements, this temptation is likely to be smaller.

In a recent television appearance, Mr. Brezhnev called China a serious source of military danger but allowed how he would be willing to conduct negotiations "normalizing our relations, bringing them into a good neighborhood."

What may be underway, then, Peking exploring the possibility of playing the Soviet Union against the West, rather than continuing to rely solely on the Western card.

But so long as China and the Soviet Union don't develop close relations with one another than all of them has with the United States, officials say they will not come alarmed. Concerned, perhaps, but not alarmed.

William Beecher is diplomatic correspondent of the Boston Globe.



## Iran Cuts 15.6% Off Gulf Oil Sales

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 18 — Gulf Corp. has received notice of a 15.6 percent cutback in the amount of oil it receives from Iran, James Lee said today. The Iranian government had asked for and then ended a "voluntary" reduction of 400 barrels a day from 160,000 barrels after signing an agreement in the latter amount.

Recent history would seem to shadow another material cut in world oil prices at next month's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, he said.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, he said there were indications that Saudi Arabia — contrary to published reports — might cut its production. He said Saudi Arabia was presently selling quantities of crude on the market. The major sellers on the market are Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

In his talk to the analysts, Mr. Lee said that 1979 is likely to be a best year since 1974, when it averaged \$3.47 a barrel, thanks to increased profits from its gasoline refining and marketing operations. Last year's total was \$4.06 a barrel.

He said Gulf's gasoline volume in the first five months of this year was 15 percent greater than in the same period last year. However, he said customers east of the Rockies were getting only 75 percent of prior year's volume. He said apparent discrepancy between volume sales of gasoline and volume of oil to refineries is due to the fact that Gulf is supplying oil to refineries by tanker, while the volume of oil to refineries is by pipeline.

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## Saudis Said Set to Hike Oil Output

From Agency Dispatches

BAHRAIN, June 18 — Saudi Arabia is ready to raise crude oil output by 1 million barrels a day but is awaiting the outcome of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries conference later this month, the Middle East Economic Survey reports.

The oil industry journal said that the move, intended to calm the oil market, would be on a temporary basis starting July 1 and would raise the production level to about 9.5 million barrels a day from its 8.5-million-barrel ceiling, as the Saudis did in the first quarter.

In New York, a spokesman for the Arabian-American Oil Co. said that he could neither confirm nor deny the report.

The journal, published in Nicaragua, also said that prospects were not good for a unified price agreement at the OPEC conference in Geneva because the gap between the various price proposals was too wide. Unified pricing would mean a commitment not to impose surcharges and to hold prices steady at least until the next conference later in the year, when the market, influenced by increased output, might be calmer, the journal said.

Yamani Warning

Meanwhile, Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said that the price of oil will soar unless consuming countries voluntarily cut back consumption.

In an interview, published in Tokyo, the minister was quoted as saying that this would cause setbacks to the consuming countries' economies and that consumption would be decreased not "by the will of the consuming countries, but by the recession itself."

Yamani said that crude oil supplies were as much as 1 million barrels a day short because the consuming countries were increasing their stockpile.

## Iraq Seen Deunifying Oil Prices

Rates Remain Steady For Poorer Nations

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP-D)

Iraq appears to be leading the way to a significant departure from a long-held tenet within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — the same price for all customers, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

In effect, Iraq is deunifying its prices, raising them for the rich and holding them steady for the poor. The details are hazy but the prices apparently are effective from June 1 in most cases, PIW says.

The preferential treatment that Iraq is giving poorer customers reflects a consensus shaping up in OPEC on the need to win back the support of less developed nations with some sort of aid. As for its rich industrial customers, Iraq is asking them to agree to a "most favored seller" clause, but so far Iraq has declined to list specific June prices.

Iraq's initial idea was to bill each customer at the highest price that it had paid to any OPEC member for contract purchases, PIW said. This called for assessing customers at the end of June based on prices that they had paid elsewhere during the month.

Iraq then asked for the highest surcharge levied by any OPEC member, distinct from the highest paid by the individual customer. After complaints that this would be too burdensome, Iraq is giving serious consideration to a third plan. The nation would key its surcharges in the Gulf to the highest in that area, with those for its Mediterranean exports linked to Libyan prices.

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Nigeria May 'Punish' BP

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP-D)

Nigeria may withhold 50,000 to 100,000 barrels a day of crude oil from British Petroleum as "punishment" for violating rules of the boycott of South Africa, PIW reports.

The cut apparently will come out of BP's purchases from the government and would represent up to 25 percent of the company's usual volume.

The move was triggered when BP inadvertently chartered a tanker with South African connections. The ship was seized after loading in Nigeria and its cargo taken without compensation.

PIW reports that industry observers think the incident gives Nigeria an excuse to snatch crude for resale to others at higher spot prices.

Ministers Meet

LUXEMBOURG, June 18 (AP-D)

Belgian Finance Minister Gaston Geens told reporters after a meeting of EEC finance ministers here today that nobody had called for a realignment of currencies within the EMS.

Belgium called for the discussion of the EMS after its franc had been pinned to its floor price against the mark for some time. The Belgians have strongly implied that the weakness of the franc was largely due to Bundesbank interventions bolstering the mark vis-a-vis the dollar.

Bundesbank vice president Karl Otto Poehl, explaining the central bank's intervention, said it was aimed at preventing a further rise of the dollar against the mark and at stabilizing the dollar-mark exchange rate, but not at bringing down the dollar, a West German official reported.

Although Belgium is widely seen as demanding a revaluation of the mark to remove pressure on the franc, Mr. Geens and his top adviser, Jacques Van Ypersele, insisted that they had not called for such a move.

Officials said the Belgians had suggested that consultations between EMS members should be improved and that intervention, such as recently carried out by the West Germans in dollars, should be better coordinated.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

American Tel & Tel

3 months

Revenue..... 11,190

Profits..... 1,400

Per share..... 2.01

Year May 31

Revenue..... 42,780

Profits..... 5,470

Per share..... 7.98

1978

Revenue..... 10,130

Profits..... 1,280

Per share..... 1.90

1979

Revenue..... 38,330

Profits..... 4,800

Per share..... 7.21

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(Continued on Page 1)



(Continued on Page 10)















# Martin Called Back by Yankees

## Lemon Promoted

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George Steinbrenner

Difficult Decision  
Steinbrenner announced the promotion of Martin to manager of the Yankees, replacing himself.

After a few days have been difficult for all of us," he said. "I am a very close friend and a fine man. He is together in Texas to discontinue his situation. He was in with my assessment and I think that in the best interest of the team, a change was made."

The plan was to bring him back for the 1980 season. Steinbrenner is adhering to the same plan, only its implementation comes with shock and surprise.

In their meeting yesterday, Steinbrenner did not find it necessary to rebuff his guidelines for managerial behavior with Martin. The two met nearly two weeks ago at Yankee Stadium and discussed the matter then.

## Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Seattle Mariners	22	12	.643
San Francisco	21	13	.615
California	20	14	.588
Los Angeles	19	15	.559
Minnesota	18	16	.526
Chicago	17	17	.500
Philadelphia	16	18	.471
Atlanta	15	19	.441
St. Louis	14	20	.412
San Diego	13	21	.385
Washington	12	22	.353
Montreal	11	23	.326
Seattle	10	24	.298
Los Angeles	9	25	.269
San Francisco	8	26	.238
Philadelphia	7	27	.208
Atlanta	6	28	.178
St. Louis	5	29	.148
San Diego	4	30	.118
Washington	3	31	.088
Montreal	2	32	.058
Seattle	1	33	.028
Los Angeles	0	34	.000

# Steinbrenner's Silence Kept Fans Wondering

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT) — The question was: what happened to George M. Steinbrenner? Had he lost the power of speech or had he all gone deaf? Here were the Yankees running fourth in the American League East, seven games from the top, and not a squawk out of their proprietor. No leaked stories that the manager's job was in jeopardy. It never was like this in Billy Martin's time.

Just a year ago, give or take a few days, the Yankees went to Boston for a three-game series with the Red Sox. The defending champions of baseball were in second place, seven games behind the Red Sox. Seers were predicting that if Boston swept the series, Martin would be fired. Seers had been forecasting the manager's departure since the start of the season, aided and abetted by the Yankees hierarchy.

Steinbrenner went to Boston for the series and was not gratified to see his employees lose two of the three games. He didn't blame the defeats on a pitching staff that was physically unable to pitch. Of the manager's status, he said: "Al Rosen will make the decision, but I'm not going to stand for much more of this."

Rosen, the president, said: "Billy is a professional manager, and he knows managers are hired to be fired." "It hurts me," Martin said. "I get tired of it. After winning two straight pennants and a World Series, why should I have to be on the block all the time? It follows me around. They say I fight the front office wherever I go. I don't fight the front office. I get along great with Al Rosen. I got along great with Gabe Paul. Believe it or not, I get along great with George Steinbrenner."

## Best in the World

Position by position and pound for pound, there isn't a better baseball team in the world than the Yankees. They have won three pennants in a row and two World Series. When they came from behind to tie the Red Sox last year, Lemon was hailed as the peacemaker who calmed a turbulent clubhouse and blended clashing temperaments into a harmonious whole. If the Yankees start to win under Martin, it will be agreed that he lent fire to a team that had grown apathetic under a bland manager.

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Billy Martin

## Irwin Couldn't Even Sleep

By Dave Anderson  
TOLEDO, Ohio, June 18 (NYT) — Five years ago Hale Irwin dreamed that he would win the U.S. Open championship this week at Winged Foot — and he did. But Saturday night he did not dream. He hardly even slept.

## 2d Championship Not a Dream

By Thomas Boswell  
TOLEDO, Ohio, June 18 (WP) — Hale Irwin won his second U.S. Open golf championship yesterday by two shots over Gary Player and Jerry Pate with an even-par 280.

## Murphy Faces Racing Reprisals

By James A. Brown  
PARIS, June 18 (IHT) — Wayne Murry, the stubborn American horse trader who has been battling the Aga Khan for a group of valuable thoroughbreds in France, now faces the prospect of having his racing colors withdrawn, or, much worse, being "warned off" the turf.

# Irwin Captures U.S. Open; Player, Pate 2 Shots Behind

Player would have put on more pressure but for a shot-and-distance penalty on Friday for losing a ball a few yards off a fairway. Returning to the tee, Player took four shots with his second ball on the 452-yard par-4 hole for a double bogey 6.

"Who can say what those two shots might have meant?" Player said. "It does no good to talk about 'ifs.' We'll never know."

Irwin won this Open with an even-par 35 on the front nine that gave him breathing room. He needed it, as he hit only two fairways with his last 10 drives and shot a 40 on the final nine.

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# White Sox Over Red Sox, 6-1

Yankee Agency Disputes  
GO, June 18 — Jorge Posada, a three-run homer in the eighth inning, helped the White Sox to a 6-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

double and a triple as Baltimore defeated Minnesota, 8-5. Tigers 6, Angels 4.

In Detroit, Jason Thompson's bases-loaded single in the eighth inning broke a 4-4 tie and Detroit went on to defeat California, 8-4, giving Sparky Anderson his first American League triumph as manager.

In Cleveland, Bruce Bochte sparked a three-run ninth-inning rally with a two-run homer as Seattle beat Cleveland, 6-5. Cleveland had come back from a 3-0 deficit to

## Monday's Baseball Line Scores

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## "WE SWITCHED TO SOMETHING NEW."

Times change. Tastes change. But for 184 years, Jim Beam hasn't. By sticking with our basic recipe since 1795, Jim Beam has come to be the most popular bourbon in the world. In a mix. With water. On the rocks. Neat. Jim Beam. More people discover it every year. Isn't it time you did?

## 184 YEAR OLD JIM BEAM



